MONDAY, *December* 14. 1772. [NUMB. 1942.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

Printed by THOMAS and JOHN FLEET, at the HEART and CROWN in Cornhill.

From the Essex Gazette, *December* 24. 1771.

IT has of late been matter of speculation, whether Oaths extorted by unrighteous impositions, do not exculpate the agent from blame, and justify him in swearing to the truth of things which he knows to be absolutely false.—This Principle originates principally from merchants concerned in the molasses trade, and is practiced by my brethren the sons of Zebulon, not considering that truth is portioned out that eternal rule of right which God has given us to regulate our conversation by, and not on private interest. If interest, and not truth, is to govern the actions of Men, then all means to establish the truth is at an end; an entire end is put to the administration of justice, and the whole world is left in confusion and disorder. He that transgresseth in one point is guilty of all, for this plain reason, viz. Because the same principle that will influence me to transgress one moral rule, will also influence me to transgress all. The same principle that will influence me to swear falsly to save another man's interest, will much more influence me to swear falsly and practice any villainy to promote my own.—— When I consider these things, I am surprised that merchants should adhere such principles; more especially if they consider, that they thereby propagate a principle which, if pursued, must terminate in their own damage. Besides, a practice agreeable to these sentiments is the very thing we complain of, respecting those men in authority collecting witnesses to facts very foreign from the true state of the case, and sending their evidences home, to be laid before the Parliament of Great-Britain; which has probably been the subvertion of the evidence (which had its foundation in truth) collected by the Representatives of this people, and sent home for Redress. Now, my brethren, how could such evidence have been collected, but not those in authority emissaries who were dependant upon, and subservient to their views? And how could any such emissaries exist, who would thus violate the truth, if the aforesaid principle were not adopted.

A Friend to Truth, and a Lover of Mankind.

N. B. He that fights against the plain dictates of natural conscience, however advantageous his present prospects may be, will surely find himself deceived in the end.

Messrs FLEETS,

The following was sent to Mr. Hall, *Publisher of the* Essex Gazette, *above a Week after it was returned without any thing inserted in his Paper agreeable to the Author's desire, notwithstanding the request (in the Advertisement on which Subscriptions for his Paper were collected) to his Customers to send in Pieces of Speculation, with a Promise that they should be carefully inserted; therefore you are desired to give it a Place in your* impartial Paper, *at such as it is convenient.*——

IT is not uncommon for Persons who have long acted against the convictions of their consciences to be at last given up as reprobate, and seized with as fatal blindness as that of the Jews; thus hardened do these appear to be, who setting aside the truth, endeavour to justify themselves in making their interest the governing motive of their conduct, because of unjust impositions by the legislative authority; but as the absurdity of this principle has been plainly manifested in the Essex Paper of Dec. 24, 1771, I shall not trouble my readers with needless repetitions; only ask, that Divine Revelation and the dictates of Reason ought to influence us in our conduct and conversation; otherwise for what end were they given? I would ask those of my Brethren who pay any regard to Divine Revelation as the rule of faith and practice, how they can reconcile with the Apostle's express declaration their constant and almost universal practice, in swearing to the truth of the manifests of their several cargoes, when they know them to be absolutely false? See Eph. iv. 25. Col. iii. 9. and what may be inferred from those words, Rom. iii. 7. 8. "If the truth of God hath more abounded through my lye unto his glory, why yet am I also judged as a sinner? and not as we be slanderously reported, and as some affirm that we say, let us do evil that good may come, whose damnation is just," plainly supposing that God will punish the speaking an untruth, tho' the end may be to promote a good cause. The man who lies, tho' it be through zeal for the glory of God, is, in the Apostle's estimation, accounted a sinner. To those who pay no regard to Divine Revelation, I have only to say, that truth is one essential attribute of the Divine Being, in conformity to whose likeness, or assimilation therewith, man's happiness or misery consists. To Atheists and Scepticks (if any there be) I add, in the words of the Prophet, "Go on in the way of thine own heart, and in the sight of thine own eyes, but know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment." I am surprized that Merchants, from whom this principle originates, should think themselves clear from being partakers in this evil; especially since it is evident from the design of the practice (it being to save money to the concerned) and from the frank confession of many of my Brethren, that the fear of losing their business has been the only inducement to such a practice. The arguments several of them have made use of to me, to justify their conduct, has been of the following import, viz. "I acknowledge that I think as you do and heartily with the practice was laid aside, I confess my conscience never laid any injunctions upon me relative to entering my cargo, but always told me to keep a good conscience; however, I have often heard him say that if full entries were made the trade must be laid aside, adding that oaths extorted could not be binding, and has instanced, "A man defies me on the highway demanding my purse, and extorts an oath from me, that I have no more, when truly he has got but one half my money:" Now were I to make full entries, which would cost my owner a hundred or two dollars a voyage extraordinary, can I suppose he would of his humor what he esteems my pusillanimity, as to continue me in business, when he could get men enough, who are ready to practice agreeable to his sentiments, who are every other way as well qualified to do his business, since by employing them he could save a hundred a year? And the consequence of my being discharged from his business, and neglected by others (which would doubtless be the case) would be extreme poverty and the worst of misery, both to myself and family, that imagination can paint; therefore the necessity lies upon me, and my owner must bear it." For the absurdity of which principle I refer my readers to the paper above-cited of Dec. 24. Can merchants by these evasions think to clear themselves in the eye of the heart-searching God! Is it agreeable to the express command, not to suffer sin upon a brother, but to rebuke him in any wise? *See* Lev. xix. 17. Or are they determined to shut their eyes and not see what they can't avoid? What advantage can they hope to gain by deceiving themselves, since all things must finally be brought to the test? Is it the fear of finding against greater light which makes them shut their eyes, since they are determined not to reform? Or is it least the voice of reason and conscience should be too great an incentive to a contrary practice? I am persuaded, in some instances within the compass of my acquaintance, where men are conscious the practice cannot be justified, and are yet desirous of saving their money at all hazards, it is the latter; which I am the rather inclined to believe, because when the absurdity and destructive tendency of the practice has been set before them, their answer from time to time has been, "I have nothing to do with it, let my masters look to themselves, I always charge them to keep a good conscience, and if they transgress be it upon them." Some of these same men do not scruple to call upon their masters upon their arrival, for a manifest by which they design to enter their cargo (plainly presupposing they do not expect it entered by a manifest agreeable to their account current) which, after their inspection, is returned with a silent approbation of their propos'd conduct, and that when they know such manifest does not contain the whole cargo.——Barely stating the case, as in some instances it really is, is enough to astonish any being endowed with thinking faculties, who is not callous to everything rational, to see what frivolous pretexts are laid in the way to cover their iniquity from the heart-searching God. The entrance of Satan into Paradise was hardly more fatal to the human race than this principle threatens to be: By the former we fell from God into ourselves, by the latter we are taught to despise one of his essential attributes, viz. his truth (by setting in competition therewith our private interest.) By the former we rebelled against our rightful Sovereign: by the latter, it is evident we are determined not only to carry on the war, but to ruin the community, by destroying the only means of establishing the truth. Will others say, they do not swear? However trifling this may seem to be, where the oath is acknowledged to be constantly administred, it is an objection often brought. Of those traders with common sense I would be glad to know what they mean by an oath, more than a publick declaration, in the name of God, to the truth of facts asserted. Will others say, "It is true, out of complaisance to the Collector, I do hold up my hand, and he mumbles over something; what it is I don't know, nor don't care; I never heard a word he said, and how can I be said thereby to swear to the truth of my manifest? Though this is doubtless false, yet I answer, you knew the end of your holding up your hand at that time was to swear by the God of truth to the truth of your manifest, and your careless attendance upon and disregard of the oath then administred, implies your so disregarding God as lightly to esteem, which is to prophane, one of his essential attributes, and not only so; but your conduct in this matter is also an implicit declaration that you are content to sacrifice the publick faith of the nation to your private interest, by destroying the only means of establishing the truth: Now what credit do you expect to get by this declaration, which, by the way, I think you cannot get from under it.

Though many arguments might be added: From the nature and necessity of the institution; from the purity and perfection of God, whom we call upon to witness to the truth of facts asserted; from the connection between our complying with the usual sign by which appeals to God are made and the act's becoming our's, or justly chargeable to our account; from the necessity flowing from the perfections of the Divine Being to punish sin; and from the improbability of their escaping thro' the merits of a Redeemer, who are not willing to be convinced of the truth; I say, from these and many other considerations, arguments might be produced sufficient to demonstrate the absurdity of the practice; yet, since little more than stating the case is sufficient to reflect light upon a serious enquirer after truth, I think it trifling to run into a chain of metaphysical reasoning to convince men of the truth of things which are of themselves so evident.——All I ask of my Brethren and Countrymen is to be wise for themselves, by searching after the truth and practicing agreeable thereto.

A Friend to Truth and Lover of Mankind.

CHARLESTOWN, So. Carolina, Nov. 16.

On Tuesday last his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montagu, Governor in Chief, &c. of this Province, was pleased to Dissolve the General Assembly with the following Speech:——

The SPEECH of his Excellency the Right Hon. Lord CHARLES GREVILLE MONTAGU, Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of So. Carolina, &c. to the General Assembly of the said Province, at Charlestown, on Tuesday, November 10th, 1772.

Honourable Gentlemen,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons House of Assembly,

AT my first meeting of the General Assembly I manifested my desire to benefit this Province, by speaking to you in an open and candid manner, I made every advance to induce a good understanding between us, and to prevail with you to administer, as far as might be in your power, the most immediate relief to the long distressed situation of our publick affairs.

I fairly explained to you the causes of all our distresses. I warned you against the danger of innovating upon the constitution of your country; but, to my concern, I find, I spoke to some men, who would not attend to the advice I then gave; which had it been followed, might have ere this time, in a manner, wholly remedied the political disorders of this country.

Instead of annihilating former innovations upon the constitution, the Commons House of Assembly have proceeded to make other innovations. It is my ardent wish that I could, with propriety, suffer this General Assembly to exist for a longer time, but the proceedings of the Commons House make an immediate Dissolution absolutely necessary.

It is highly proper for me to observe to you, that the Commander in Chief of this province has a right at all times, to inspect the Journals of the General Assembly: And I am sorry that I must charge the present Speaker of the Commons House,* with having acted in an unprecedented manner; it seems that the Commons House of Assembly having upon their Journals a report of a violent and unconstitutional nature, the Speaker took the Journals into his possession; and, altho' I wrote to him to demand them, I could not procure them until the next day, and then only a very short space of time before the meeting of the House. Is it in such a manner that violent measures in a Commons House of Assembly are to be concealed from a Governor, until almost the moment of their being to be carried into execution?

To check such a behaviour, as well as to furnish the Commons with another opportunity to read a Tax Bill *de novo*, thereby that they might have more time to think of forming it in such a manner as from long experience, they might have known, could only render it capable of doing good to the people, I did at our last meeting prorogue you to this day; designing then to suffer you to sit for the dispatch of business.

But having perused the Journals of the Commons House of that day on which the last prorogation took effect, I find that after they had received my Commands then immediately to attend me, they did continue to sit, to put a question, and to form resolves and orders.¶

A behaviour which, as it is unprecedented in the parliamentary proceedings, so it is of a most dangerous tendency, besides a proof of their contempt of the King's prerogative, which is a part of the law of the land. Being at the head of this General Assembly, I cannot suffer such a proceeding to pass with impunity.

I shall part with this Commons House of Assembly with less reluctance, because they seem wanting in justice to their constituents, whom they endeavour to delude, pretending to serve them by a measure which, from experience, and even from the information of their Agent, they know has not even a chance of procuring relief to the distressed publick; unprofitably spending their time in impugning that exercise of the prerogative, which the uninterrupted silence of the House of Commons has confessed to be constitutional; wantonly shewing how little they regard the Laws of Parliament, by their innovating upon them; Acting in such a manner as is unknown in parliamentary proceedings, from which it is my duty, if possible, not to permit any deviation: And I will be sure not to give encouragement for any, by acting with unseasonable lenity on my part; I do therefore Dissolve this General Assembly, and it is accordingly Dissolved. C. G. MONTAGU.

* In Answer to the Governor's Charge, this Gentleman published a Vindication of his Conduct.

An ANECDOTE *of a* STIFF BOWL of PUNCH.

ON the 25th of October, 1694, a Bowl of Punch was made at the Right Hon. Edward Russell's house, when he was Captain-General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the Mediterranean seas. It was made in a fountain in a garden, the middle of four walks, all covered over-head with lemon and orange trees; and in every walk was a table, the whole length of it, covered with cold collations, &c. In the said fountain were the following ingredients, viz. four hogsheads of brandy, eight hogsheads of water, 25,000 of lemons, 20 gallons of lime juice, 1300 weight of fine white Lisbon sugar, five pound of grated nutmegs, 300 toasted biscuits, and last a pipe of dry Mountain Malaga. Over the fountain was a large canopy built to keep off the rain; and there was built on purpose a little boat, wherein was a boy belonging to the fleet, who rowed round the fountain, and gave the cups to the company; and in all probability more than 6000 men drank thereof.

Vid pa. 179—189 —— vid Index under Letter H. Representatives, vol. 3. ¶ vid pa. 189.
¶ Answered pa. 202.
Vid pa. 139. * pa. 1039, &c. —— vid. Charter pa. 20 par. 2. ¶ pa. 1000. [2] 2 par.

THE PROCEEDINGS of the Town of *Marblehead*, at a Meeting legally assembled pursuant to Adjournment the 8th of December 1772, entered into after a very full and free Debate, and with only one *Dissentient*.

RESOLVED, THAT every Part of the British Dominions hath a right to expect, that no powers of legislation or government be exercised, but what are every way conistent with the English Constitution, and its true Principles.

Resolved, That every part of the British dominions hath a right to petition and remonstrate, or join in petitioning and remonstrating, to the King, Lords and Commons of Great Britain; that all acts of parliament which are unconstitutional and grievous to them, may be reasonably and fully, abrogated and repealed.

Resolved, That every part of the British dominions is under great grievances and oppression, in which are executed acts of parliament, that are contrary to the constitution, to the rights of the subjects, and to their repeated petitions and prayers. And the welfare of this people calls loudly on them, publickly to assert their violated rights, and unite their endeavours for the recovery of the same.

Resolved, That the Inhabitants of Massachusetts-Bay, and of this Town, as part of it, have a right to keep and enjoy their private interest and proper possessions for ever. And that no power on earth can justly take them, or any part of them, without consent of the owners, or their representatives.

Resolved, That the parliament of Great Britain by their acts, have caused and are now causing, the private property of the people of this province to be taken without consent; and that this violation of their rights, is contrary to the constitution, and the repeated petitions of the province to parliament.

Resolved, That without entering into the right of parliament to impose duties on Lemmons, Wine, Oyl, Feathers, Raisins and other produce of Spain & Portugal imported into America; their obliging Americans to qualify such articles for importation into the colonies, by carrying them to Great Britain & THERE paying the duties, is a great and an uncommon kind of grievance. By these means such voyages are greatly protracted, and an extraordinary expence from insurance, wear of the vessel, victualling, manning, &c. is needlessly heaped on the owner, and would be saved were the Duties payable in America.

Again, Many of these articles being perishable, are partly, and often the greatest part, entirely ruined through the tediousness of the voyage.

Further, The principal season for shipping these articles from Spain, &c. so happening, that the ships which load them must be on the American coasts in the most tempestuous season; many lives and much interest must be lost; which would probably be saved, were the duties payable at the custom-houses here; and many other hardships might be enumerated resulting from such acts.

Resolved, That this town has never been wanting of the highest veneration and respect for the British parliament, as the great legislative and supreme power of the nation, until an unavoidable disesteem, and a reluctant irreverence have been excited by oppression and incessant injuries.

Resolved, That the execution of these and like acts has been attended, not only with grief & hardships, but with *Inhumanity* and *Barbarity*. It having produced to the court of admiralty such an extension of power, and to the board of commissioners such new powers, as are entirely inconsistent with the freedom of the subject—it having embarrassed trade—procured an indecent treatment, and at length a dissolution of our general assembly—a negation of some of the most respectable gentlemen in the province to the council—an unmeaning & hostile parade of ships and troops against the loyal capital of this province—Immoralities and debaucheries from these troops—& to compleat the scene, a savage massacre of its innocent and insulted inhabitants.

Resolved, That it is clearly the opinion of this town, and justified by many facts "that the British Ministry are the productive cause of all these and many other evils.

"By converting the publick revenues to the wicked purposes of bribery, thereby corrupting many members of the British house of commons.

"By obtaining by these means the facts complained of, and that contrary to the expressed sentiments of the most dignified characters in both houses of parliament, as well as the fundamental principles of the constitution.

"By deceiving and keeping from the ears of our most gracious Sovereign the prayers and cries of his faithful subjects.

"And by servilely and violently persisting, to enforce these unreasonable unjust acts."

Resolved, That this Town is further justifiable in thinking *that* the ministry, unsatisfied by thus trampling on the RIGHTS and LIBERTIES of this province and rendering his Excellency the Governor independent of it, are introducing a fresh & more alarming innovation "Stipends to the offices of the superior Judges independent of the Assembly's grants. And *that* this seems,

1st. To be calculated, by making the Judges entirely dependent on the Crown, to bribe the present respectable gentlemen to become tools to their despotic administration; and when this fails, to supply their seats with such persons as are wicked enough for these purposes.

2dly. To be intended to preclude every individual in this province, from asserting and supporting his rights, and making a fair and free enquiry into the violations of them, proceeding from the ministry, and others; and thus by qualifying the absolute government, and which may hereafter be over the province, with new acts of parliament adapted to their purpose. This, whenever it takes place, will turn the sacred SEATS of JUSTICE here into a deplorable unmerciful INQUISITION.

3dly. To be contrived to make way for a speedy and irresistable execution of future revenue acts and land taxes; however oppressive, or whatever sums of money they may extort from this Province.

4thly. To be compleating the ruin of the province, and making it a plantation of ignoble slaves.

Resolved, That the oppressions mentioned, being justly complained of, every native of the province who advises to a submission, is a DESERTER from his Country, and its honest cause. And such persons are adding ingratitude to unworthiness, whilst they improve the confidence of their generous countrymen, to compleat irrecoverably their slavery and ruin.

Resolved, That this Town is highly and justly incensed at these unconstitutional, unrighteous, preposterous and notorious proceedings, directing the name of a Hillsborough, Bernard, and every Minister who promoted them: And *that*, it not only bears testimony against, but will oppose these and all such measures, until some way for a full redress shall be adopted and prove effectual.

And whereas extraordinary Dissolutions and Prorogations of the general assembly of this and the other provinces are practised, to deprive the oppressed Continent of the means of counteracting, or even complaining against these unparalelled Iniquities. Therefore,

Resolved, That in imitation of that respectable community, the Metropolis of this Province, a Committee for Grievances be now chosen, and continued from year to year, so long as may be thought necessary, to pursue the following method.

1. To correspond freely with the Boston and every such Committee that is or may hereafter be appointed by the Towns of this Province.

2dly. To receive and communicate such Proposals as we constitutional, and calculated to remove these great and multiplied hardships, and every other that may be offered.

3dly. To lay before this town every measure that shall be by the several Committees concluded on as salutary, and proper for the purposes mentioned; that our united endeavours may assist in carrying the same into thorough execution.

Resolved, That Abner Orne, Esq; Mr. Ebridge Gerry, Mr. Joshua Orne, Mr. Thomas Gerry, jun. Capt. John Nutt, Capt. John Glover, Deacon William Dolliber, be a committee for Grievances.

The above Resolves being finished, a Motion was made, That the late Circular Letter and Proceedings of the Town of Boston, which appear to be in the hands of the Selectmen of this Town by their advertisement since the last adjournment of this meeting be requested of said Gentlemen, and laid before the Town: Whereupon the same were delivered and read, and then Resolved, That the Circular Letter and late Proceedings of the Town of Boston, which have been just read, be referr'd to the Committee for Grievances, who among other things, are desired to report at the further adjournment of this Meeting, a Letter in answer to that from our respectable and worthy Brethren of Boston; and that in the interim, a copy of the present Proceedings of this Town be authenticated by the Clerk, & transmitted to the Committee of Correspondence for the Metropolis aforesaid.

Resolved, That this Meeting is further adjourn'd to Tuesday the 15th Instant, at Eleven o'Clock.

The foregoing is a true Copy,

Attest. BENJA. BODEN, *Town-Clerk.*

Marblehead, December 8. 1772.

My Countrymen,

UNITY in publick Danger is the great Barrier of Safety—Let us not fulley the Page of History with our *Stupidity and Pusillanimity*; but let us ever continue the brave Americans which every *impartial* Historian will be forced to allow when he relates the noble firm Stand, we have made in late Times against the base Designs of a wicked, abandoned Administration:—We have hitherto withstood the Attacks of Oppression; we have acted consistent with the Principles of *Men, Christians*, and of *Subjects*, and every Man who esteems Virtue and Liberty will justify and extol us. Let us not I say stain the Page, but let us *enliven* it:—We have now an Opportunity to immortalize our Names, and of fixing the Standard for all future Generations to adjust and prize their Birth Rights. The Enemies of our Constitution are now doubly vigorous to frustrate all Attempts which may prove prejudicial to their designing Plot: For which Purpose they endeavour to dissunite and spread Jealousies among us; but let us baffle their Design: We know from what Principles they act.——A Commonalty depends on Individuals, it is every Man's Business to know the Situation of his Country; and not remain unconcerned while Measures are justified, which he often hears by the most numerous and respectable of his Countrymen tend rapidly to its Ruin. None but Enemies would lull us to Inattention: Listen attentively to the Man who weeps for his Country's Wrongs, and not to him who laughs at your Danger, and justifies your very Oppressors. Our Enemies endeavour to persuade us we are in a fearless Situation, that no Danger neither internal or external await us; but however these Assertions are as absurd as false; they may serve to allure the Countryman or the remote Villager, who for the present live undisturbed in their Cottage; but to those who live in the Metropolis they are flagrant Falsehoods. The Merchant is teased by unjust Demands; our Streets thronged with Villains sent over from Britain with no other design than to rob us of our Property; your Harbours filled with Ships; our Castle clogged with Soldiers: These are the Manœuvres in the Metropolis. If any Measures will unite us they are the last most effectual Outrages on our Rights, by our Governor and Judges Independency of the People, but dependent on a Power we no longer regard as Friends but as Foes; dependent on our Enemies.——Whom now is our check? The Crown supports them, their Actions must be consistent to the Crown Interest, and we know (by late Affairs) the Crown Interest is diametrically opposite to our invaluable Liberties—How pitiful our Situation! Men of Honor, who regard the Liberties of a People will be kick'd from the Bench of Justice, and Men who are void of either will be promoted and caressed; the Power that pays will be obeyed ——My Countrymen consider these weighty Concerns; they are big with Importance; the Salvation of Generations depend on our Fortitude; our Rights as men are momently expiring; the grand Barriers of our Liberties are already broken through—— Rouse and act like Men, calm, but determinate.——The Independency of our Governor and Judges the Masters of the utmost Concern, they are of the last Moment to Americans.

A BOSTONIAN.

[*To prevent the question of late frequently made of the veracity of the publishers of letters or extracts, the Printers declare they have seen and read the original from an inland town in this Province, from whence the following is a genuine extract.*]

"THERE fell into my hands, to convey to one of the Selectmen of ——, a letter inclosing the votes and resolves of the town of Boston, which continued with me about an hour. The seal being broken when I received it, I took the liberty of hastily looking over it, and found it, in my humble opinion, a masterpiece: Our liberties being asserted in a most concise manner and strongest reasons and arguments offered in their support; and some of the infringements made upon us enumerated, that I was astonished at the vile behavior and foolish notions the tories have of liberty.

"In this town the inhabitants are mostly honest farmers, but there are a few rank tories (of which our stupid Priest is the chief) the rest commissioned officers and deacons, and may be one or two more who are taught not to speak evil of dignities, but to see with other mens eyes, and judge with their understandings.

"I see in the Pamphlet the names of a number of honorable and respectable Gentlemen; and that a large number of books is to be distributed to each town in the Province, and to privates as they (the Committee) should think proper. As I am not acquainted with either of them, but have heard of yourself and your disposition to promote the common good, I am fully persuaded could you send me a Pamphlet I could do some good with it."

To Mr. Aaron Davis, *jun.*

FINDING your exquisite zeal to persecute for conscience-sake has urged you to catch at the shadow of an occasion to fix your unchristian, false and scandalous insinuations of my reproaching Jesus Christ, his mother, or his religion. I now once again call upon you to prove that in this or any other Province in the British Empire I ever uttered myself in such reproachful, contemptuous and shocking terms as Mr. Mayo and yourself have been pleased to report. Should you, or either of you fail in complying with this most explicit demand, the world will determine whether you have not at least been rash in taking up and spreading a report which you cannot vindicate.

I demanded of you proof of your public assertion, not that I was not an orthodox Christian, but that I was a man of *no principle*, a person of *no religion*. It is this you are to answer, Mr. Davis, not to ask me questions. If you do not know this you are basely ignorant; if you do, you are a whiffling impostor and canting hypocrite. You need take no pains to inform the public how Doctor Young has treated you, and the rubbish you have applied to for defence; nor require they any arguments to convince them of your reluctance to carry the debate any further. You were told betimes you were about to burn your fingers; but persons of your stamp will be meddling.

Farewell, The. Young.

Messrs FLEETS,

I Observed in Mr. Draper's Gazette of the last Week, certain Queries to the Number of a Dozen. I shall attempt to Answer to a few of them; the rest appear to me of little, if any Importance.

Q. 1. Ought a Vote to be declared in favor of a Question when there be apparently a majority of hands held up?

Ans. No.—If there be any meaning in this Question, it plainly implies a pretty severe reflection on the Moderator of the late Town-Meeting, the Hon. John Hancock, Esq; whose integrity has never before been impeached. I say never before, because I think it is evidently impeached now, whether inadvertently or with design I will not take upon me to judge. There is in the Question, as it stands connected with others that relate to the Votes of that Meeting, and the *manner* of putting them, the strongest implication, that Mr. Hancock partially declared in favor of a Question, when there was *not* apparently a majority of hands held up for it. And yet the Court Gazette is a mighty delicate Paper!

Q. 9. After the acceptance of the Report of the Committee, was there not a motion for an amendment upon the Letter, which was a part of the Report, and was not this opposed and debated?

Ans. No.—An amendment was proposed, *not upon the Letter*, but upon the State of Rights, which is another part of the Report, and concludes thus, "How long such treatment will or ought to be born, is submitted." It was proposed that such words should be added, "to God and futurity," which was opposed, and did not obtain.

Q. 10. When this debate closed, was there not a Question put, Whether the Letter should be sent to the several Towns and Districts of the Province? And were there more than twenty Men, beside the Selectmen and some of the Committee then present?

The last part of this Question, put with an air of sarcasm, seems designed to assist Mr. Draper in a vindication of his Character, from a charge of misrepresentation; the same thing having been declared in that paper to be reported *with some confidence*, and his informant being at a loss to prove his assertion.

In answer to the first part: The question was not then put, Whether the *Letter* should be sent, but whether the whole Report should be sent as it was, without the amendment proposed, and it passed in the affirmative. The question might have been put perhaps as properly, Whether the proposed amendment upon the State of Rights should be admitted; and if it had passed in the negative, as it probably would, the whole would of course have been sent, for it had been before accepted by the Town for that purpose, as all the Selectmen certify under their hands. Afterwards it was determined *by whom the Letter should be signed and how warded*, viz. by the Town-Clerk under the direction of the Committee. Through the whole of this time there was a very thin meeting, perhaps not above thirty or forty present; the rest of the inhabitants having withdrawn after as the vote obtained for sending the Letter, leaving *the Method of sending it* to be determined by those who had a right to stay. This is an answer to the latter part of the last mentioned Query.

Some of your readers, Messrs Fleets, may possibly think it needless, if not impertinent, thus to enter into minute particulars after so much has been said in all the papers, as fully to detect the *manifest misrepresentation* in Draper's; but I trust it will be a sufficient apology, that I have endeavoured to set certain facts in their true light, when they are misrepresented. I don't willingly hope thro' mistake, were there not too much of the appearance of a base design to disinform the Publick, in matters which greatly concern the Liberty and Happiness of this Country.

An OBSERVER.

AT an Ecclesiastical Council convened at No. 5 the 25th of November 1772, in consequence of Letters Missive, Consisting of the following Churches,

Ministers present,	*Delegates*,
Rev. Daniel Collins, Lanesborough,	
Rev. Thomas Allen, Pittsfield,	Mr. Eli Root,
Rev. Samuel Niles, Abington,	Mr. Hezekiah & Andrew Ford
Rev. Benja. Mills, Chesterfield,	Mr. Ezra May,
Rev. Jonathan Huntington,	Mr. Nathan Leonard,
Rev. Stephen Tracy, Patridgefield,	Mr. Daniel Kenney,

In Order to set apart Mr. Jesse Reed to the Work of the Gospel Ministry there.—After the said Council was opened in the usual manner by prayer, the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Mills, was chosen Moderator, the Rev. Mr. Huntington, Scribe; the Result of which is as follows: The examination of the aforesaid Candidate was largely attended to, and particular acquaintance attained with his knowledge in Divinity and his good moral character, and his religious experiences; it was first voted, that the said Mr. Jesse Reed appears to be duly qualified for the work of the gospel ministry: After information of some opposition to his ordination from some of the Church and Town, Mr. Reed finding greater than hereinfore he imagined, was convinced that it was not expedient for him to enter into that relation to this Church and People, and desired that it might be put by, and his reasons satisfying the Council; whereupon it was voted, 2dly, That the ground of this Council's not proceeding to set apart Mr. Reed to the work of the gospel ministry in this place, is the Divine will, the Church and People and Mr. Reed's desire in consequence of it that it might be omitted.

A true Copy of the Result of the Council at No. 5. Nov. 25 1772. *Benjamin Mills*, Moderator.

Jonath. Huntington, Scribe.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Extract of a Letter from Swerin, in Mecklenburg, dated September 28, 1772.

—"The Prussian Alexander, the Legislator of Germany, the Scourge of his Neighbours, the Master of Politics of Europe, has at last resolved to discover his scheme, by sending a large body of Troops into the Duchy of Holstein, namely into that part belonging to the Grand Duke.

Copenhagen, [*Denmark*] *Oct.* 6. All our advices from the North have a warlike appearance. At Hamburgh, Altona, in the Holstein, at Dantzick and Brenton, are Russian, Austrian, Danish, Swedish, and Prussian Officers raising recruits; and as trade is dead, and provisions scarce, they meet with great success. In Denmark and Sweden, as well as in Russia, they are fitting out ships with the utmost expedition; the Duchy of Holsteine is likely to be attacked by Russia and Norway by Sweden, and his Prussian Majesty will probably not be idle on this occasion. In short, some Politicians think there will be a general War in Europe. The accounts we received by the last post are, that the Courts of Russia, Berlin, and Sweden, have made an Alliance; Sweden makes pretensions to Finland, and Prussia to Pomerania, but Prussia is to pay Few Millions of Rubles to Russia.

vid protest pa, 205
vid, under Representatives Index Vol, 2, 3. & this, vid, pa, 163, vol, 2. (1) vid the list of Councellors in ye months of June in every Volume. (2) vid arrival of Troops & Fleet pa, 263 - 297, vid (2) vid, Journal of the Senate, page, 323, & Vol, 2. (3) vid Gov. message pa, 77. & Resolves of the House, pa, 112. (4) vid pa, 156, vid, under Judges in Index. (5) vid under Town of Boston, in Index. (6) pa. 1117. (7) page 1085. vid, pa, 190 - 194. (8) page - 194. vid, petition, pa, 193. 9 vid List of Grievances pa, 1100 vid Index under Petitions, Vol, 2, & 3. in vid on those Courts in Index, vol, 2, 3. & this, under admiralty &c. 4 vid Commission pa, 253.

BOSTON, December 14 1772.

Last Week Capt. Skinner arrived here from Newcastle, but last from Plimouth in 6 Weeks; he informs that about the time he left the last mentioned Place a number of Transports sailed from thence for Ireland to take on board two or three Regiments who were to relieve those in the West Indies.

The Julius Cæsar, Trader, with Volunteer Seamen for his Majesty's Ships at Plimouth, was lost in Bristol Channel the 8th Instant, and 30 Men were drowned.

Yesterday se'nnight the Swan Frigate, Captain Ayscough, returned to Rhode-Island from a Cruize after the Pirate Schooner which was lately reported to have been on this Coast, but saw nothing of her.

Captain Prince, who is lately arrived at New York from Barbados, informs, That the Slaves in a French Brig belonging to Martineco from Africa, had kill'd the Crew on the Passage, took possession of the Vessel, and were cruizing to Windward of the Islands, and had fired at several Ships, &c. that had arrived in the West Indies, and that two Sloops were gone in search of her; he also informs, that a Ship belonging to Liverpool, with 350 Slaves on board, was brought into Barbados by another Guineyman, after a warm engagement of 4 hours, the Slaves having killed all the Whites on board but one little Boy.

Last Wednesday Evening John Daly, one of the Prisoners that lately broke out of Goal, was taken in a Gentleman's Garden, stealing Cloaths off the Line, and was again committed to Prison.

We hear from Springfield, that two Lads about 10 Years of Age, playing with a loaded Gun, one of them shot the other in the Groin, and mortally wounded him, so that he died within two Hours after.

We hear from East Hampton, on Long Island, that on Monday the 30th of November, being Training Day there, as the Company were discharging their Muskets, in order to break up, a young Man, named Osborne, thinking to make a louder Explosion than the rest, spat into the Muzzle of his Gun, & struck the Breech against the Ground, when she went off, and the whole Charge enter'd at his left Eye, and blow'd his Brains out; he expir'd in a few Minutes after.

Friday last arrived here his Majesty's armed Schooner Halifax, from Casco Bay, commanded by Lieut. Crespin.

Last Thursday Evening an Express came to Town from New-York, (which left that Place the Sunday Morning before) with Dispatches brought thither by the Cruizer Sloop of War, Capt. Howe, who sailed from England the beginning of September, destined to this Port; but meeting with bad Weather, &c. was obliged to put away for South Carolina, where he arrived the 10th of November, and has since got to New-York.——In consequence of the above Dispatches, the Lizard Frigate, Capt. Inglish, with some of the armed Schooners, which lay unrigged in this Harbour, received Orders from the Admiral on Saturday Morning to be immediately fitted for the Sea, and accordingly before Night were equipped ready for sailing, with a Design, (as we are told) to repair to Lord Hillsborough's loyal Colony of Rhode-Island.——The same Morning an Express set off from hence for New York, with like Orders for the Arethusa to sail for the same Place, and Letters to Gen. Gage, and Governor Tryon.——Another Express was sent to Capt. Keeler, Commander of the Mercury Frigate at Newport:——But the Consequence of this unexpected Naval Manœuvre we must leave for Time to discover; tho' should any thing of importance transpire, further than that his Majesty's Ships lay this Winter in the Harbour of Newport with the same Security from Storms and Tempests that they have hitherto done in that of Boston, we shall not fail of informing our Readers thereof.——

It is also further said, that two Regiments are to be sent to Rhode Island from New York; and that a Motion was intended to be made at the next Session of Parliament to have the Charter of that Colony vacated.——

The Lizard has not yet sailed from hence.

MARRIED.] Col. *Josiah Willard* of Lancaster, to Mrs. *Mary McKown*, Widow of the late Capt. *John McKown*, of this Town.

Capt. *John Dobel*, of this Town, to Mrs. *Susanna White*, of Braintree.

Captain *James Shepard*, to Mrs. *Alice Simpson*, Widow of the late Mr. *Samuel Simpson*.

At Portsmouth, Capt. *Thomas Thompson*, to Miss *Margaret Turner*.

At Sligo, in Ireland, *William Mooney*, Tobacco-Spinner, aged 18, to the Widow *Vincent*, aged 105.

DIED.] Mrs. *Rebekah Shrimpton Hunt*, aged 97 Years, Widow of the late *John Hunt*, Esq; of this Town, Merchant.——Mr. *Francis Salmon*, who has been for a Number of Years one of the Constables of this Town.

At Newton, Deacon *Ephraim Ward*.

At Rochester, Mrs. *Susanna Moore*, aged 28, Consort of the Rev. Mr. *Jonathan Moore*, of that Town, and Daughter to the Rev. Mr. *Parkman* of Westborough.

At So. Carolina, *Roger-Peter-Handasyde Hatley*, Esq; late Temporary Collector of the Customs there.

Ames's ALMANACK

Is now in the PRESS,

And will be ready for Sale the latter End of this Week. Country Traders and Others may be supplied by R. DRAPER, T. & J. FLEET, and EDES & GILL.

On FRIDAY next,

At Eleven o'Clock,

Will be sold by Public Vendue, on *Minot's T.*

A Quantity of barrel'd Pork & Beef,

Peafe, Coopers Utenfils, &c. Remains of Stores belonging to the Navy.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

FRIDAY next—XI o'Clock.

On FRIDAY next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at BOWMAN's Auction-Room, North Side of the Market,

A Variety of Englifh Goods,

Conſiſting chiefly of Woollens,

N. B. The Particulars in Thurſday's Papers.

The Brethren of the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted MASONS, are hereby Notified, That the Right Worſhipful JOHN ROWE, Eſq; Grand-Maſter of Maſons in North-America, deſigns to celebrate the Feaſt of St. JOHN the Evangeliſt, on Monday the 28th Day of *December* Inſtant, at the Houſe of Brother INGERSOLL, the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street, *Boſton*, where the Brethren are deſired to attend.

THOMAS BROWN, Grand Sec'ry,

——Dinner preciſely at 2 o'Clock.——

SLAVES.

Any Perſons who have healthy Slaves to diſpoſe of, Male or Female, that have been ſome Years in the Country, of 25 Years of Age or under, may be informed of a Purchaſer by applying to the Printers.

Lee and Jones

Have for Sale at their STORE near the Swing Bridge, At the loweſt Advance,

A Large Aſſortment of

WINTER GOODS.

Stationary, China Cups and Saucers, Gold & Silver Laces, and Buttons, a great Variety of Ladies Silks.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gun Powder, Brimſtone, Nails, Glaſs, &c. &c.

☞ A few Pipes of Fyal WINE.

To be Let by *Jacob Royall*,

A SHOP and ROOM, ſuitable for Engliſh Goods, next Door to Mr. *Tyler's*, Ann-Street, Town-Dock.

Taken by Execution,

And TO BE SOLD,

A large Dwelling-Houſe in *Roxbury*, with Out-Houſes, &c. oppoſite Mr. *Increaſe Sumner's*, alſo about forty Acres of choice Land with a Dwelling-Houſe and Barn on the ſame, lying in *Braintree*. For further Particulars enquire of the Select-Men of *Braintree*.

LOST laſt Week, a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, having in it a Memorandum Book and ſome Papers. Whoever will bring it to the Printers ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward.

TO BE SOLD,

One Half of Damariſcove Iſland, a few Miles to the Eaſtward of Segwin, with the Houſes & Utenſils thereon. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 25th of March,

A ſmall Farm, very pleaſantly ſituated in the South Fields, ſo called, in Salem. Enquire of the Printers.

LOST ſome Time ſince, at or near Jamaica Plain, a ſmall wooden BOX, containing a Pair of STONE EAR RINGS ſet in Gold, two Gold Rings ſet with Marquiſite, one Paſte Hoop Ring, one Garnet Hoop Ditto, alſo one Mourning Ring.——Whoever will bring all or any of them to the Printers, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

TO BE SOLD,

A Schooner burthen 65 Tons, with a long Quarter Deck, a prime Sailer, and well-found in every Reſpect——Sold or exchanged for a Veſſel of 90 or 100 Tons, and the Difference paid.——Likewiſe, Cotton Wool in Bags and Baſkets, Chipt Campeachy Logwood, Lignum Vitæ, 4, 6, 8 & 12 Inches Jamaica Mahogany in Logs, a few Teirces Sugar, a few Tann'd Hides, a Parcel of old Bolts and Spikes, a Copper Stove for a Cabin, a Ship's Hearth with a Copper ſuitable for a Ship of 200 Tons, a Quantity of Oranges by the Hundred or Thouſand, Limes by the Barrel, &c.——Enquire of LEWIS GRAY, at his Houſe, New-Boſton.

Daniel Waldo

Informs his Cuſtomers and Others, That he has imported a compleat Aſſortment of *London, Briſtol, Birmingham,* and *Sheffield*

Hard Ware Goods,

Which he purchaſed of the ſeveral Manufacturers *with the Caſh*, on ſuch advantageous Terms, as to enable him to ſell them VERY CHEAP.

They are invited to call at his SHOP in King-Street, BOSTON, near the Town-Houſe, where they will be convinc'd that they can purchaſe GOODS of him, by Wholeſale or Retail, at the VERY LOWEST RATE.

His Aſſortment conſiſts principally of the following Articles,

Nails, Tacks & Brads of all Sizes,
Braſs Kettles and Skillets,
Warming Pans,
Frying and Dripping Pans,
Beſt Engliſh and German Steel,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Beſt French Flints,
London and New England Wool Cards, and Card Wire,
London & Briſtol Pewter Diſhes, Plates, Baſons, Quart & Pint Pots, Cruſ, Jill Meaſures, Tea Pots, Table and Tea Spoons, Porringers, Chamber Pots, and Bed Pans,
All ſorts of Carpenters, Joiners, and Turners Tools,
Cod and Mackrel Lines,
Cod and Mackrel Hooks, and all other Sizes,
Coffee-Mills, Chaffing-diſhes, Shovels and Tongs, Box Irons, Iron and Braſs Candleſticks, Flat Irons, Bellows,
Braſs, Steel and Iron Snuffers, Velvet Corks, Cork Screws,
All ſizes of Sickles, Sythes,
A compleat Aſſortment of Braſs Handles, Eſcutcheons, Locks, Hinges, &c. for Deſks, Cheſt of Drawers, Book Caſes, &c.
Ment & Womens Stirrup Irons, Snaffle and Curb Bitts, white Bets, Tuft Nails, Saddle Heads, Staples on Plates, Sadlers Hammers, Braſs Nails, Girth and Straining Web Head and Throat Laſh Buckles, Tin'd Tacks and Bullion,
Shoemakers Hammers, Knippers, Pinchers, Shoe Knives, Size Sticks, Awl Blades, Tacks, Awl Hafts & Punches, Steel & Iron Plate Hand Saws,
Beſt Steel Plate Tennent, Saſh and Panel Saws,
Files and Raſps, Spoke Shaves, Iron Shovels,

Sheep Shears,
Braſs Scales, Braſs Cocks,
Coat and Breaſt Buttons,
Horn and Ivory Combs,
Sewing and Darning Needles,
Braſs and Leather Ink Pots,
Beſt Engliſh Glue,
Shoe and Cloath Braſhes,
Chalk Line, Box Rules,
Gimblets, Plate Bolts,
Window Pullies and Lines,
Cheſt, Cupboard & Trunk Locks, from Door Locks, Stock Locks, and Pad Locks,
Tomb Latches, and
Braſs Knob Latches,
Hinges of all ſorts,
Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
A great Variety of Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Common & Temple Speſtacles,
Japan'd Salvers,
Very elegant Japan'd Tea Kettles with Lamps,
Tea Cheſts,
Stone Sleeve Buttons ſet in Silver,
All Sorts of Caſe Knives, Pen-knives, Cutteaux, Sciſſars, Razors, &c.
Mens and Womens Thimblet,
Curling Irons,
Braſs Dividers & Iron Compaſſes,
A Variety of Sleeve Buttons,
Cloak-Pins, Nail Knippers,
Knitting Needles,
Orater, Dowling & Pin Bitts,
Steel Pencil Caſes,
Iron Wire, Pack Thread,
Horſe Whips,
Sword Belts,
Pound Beads & black Bugles,
China Snuff Boxes,
Small Bell-Metal Mortars,
Brilliant and Cypher Buttons and Earing Stones,
White and Ruby Foil,
Chapes and Tongues,
6 by 5, 7 by 9 and 10 by 8 Window-Glaſs.

Samuel Minott

At his Shop oppoſite Williams's Court, Cornhill,

BOSTON,

Has to ſell on the beſt Terms,

Choice Bohea, Hyſon and Souchong Tea,

Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Cloves,
Mace,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
Florence Oil,
Jar Raiſins,
New Raiſins per Caſk,
Turkey Figs,
Currants,
London TD 15 and 18 Inch Pipes,

Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugar,
Brown Sugar,
Almonds,
Capers,
Prunes,
Fine Durham Muſtard,
Sugar Plumbs,
Sugar Almonds,
Citron,
Ginger,
Split Peaſe,
Velvet Corks,

No 4 & No. 12 Pins,
New Rice,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Poland Starch,
Crown & hard Soap,
Kippen's Snuff,
Philadelphia Ruſk,
Oatmeal,
Barley,
Sago,
Flour,
Powder Blue

Beſt French Indigo,

Allum, Copperas, Logwood, Redwood, Orter, Ground Redwood, Salt Petre, Cotton Wool, Waſte Paper, Flax, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Lynn Shoes.

ALSO,

An Aſſortment of ſingle and double Flint Glaſs, Agate, Cream-colour'd, Delph, Brown & Flint Ware: Plated Shoe & Knee Buckles, Silver-mounted Swords, Steel Chapes, Coral-Beeds, &c.——

Narraganſet Cheeſe by the Hundred.

He carries on the Goldſmiths Buſineſs in all its Branches as uſual, at his other Shop, Northward of the Draw-Bridge, near the Drum-Maker's.

☞ All Perſons indebted for this Paper, whoſe Accounts have been above 12 Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

[*Advertiſements* omitted *ſhall be in our next.*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON, Decemb.* 12, 1772.

ENTERED IN.

White from North-Carolina; Pickett, Rogers, Lorain & Hatch from Newfoundland; Hinkley from Philadelphia; Robinſon from South-Carolina; Sandford & Cuſhing from Maryland; Head from Bermuda; Thompſon from New-Providence; Fletcher from St. Georges, St. Michaels & Teneriffe; Sampſon from Guadaloup; Gage from Cape-Nichola; Skinner from Newcaſtle.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Tyler to Jamaica; Claſs to North-Carolina; Peffry to Cape-Fear; Lambert & Hatch to South-Carolina; Arnold to Halifax; Nicoll, Jenkins & Lyde to London; Hodgdon, Coulliard and Mitchell to Weſt-Indies; Doſoorich, Avard & Paine to Maryland.

CLEARED-OUT.

Howe for New-London; Sawyer, Newcomb, Patterſon and Winſlow for Virginia; Davis for New Haven; Freeman for North-Carolina; Fellows, Cowell, Cochran, Cole, Sebier, Rand, Davis and Harding for Weſt-Indies; Brown for Eſequibo; Brown for Jamaica; Acworth for London.

Vid page 187. ☞ See pa, 202.

Lucia pa, 189. * pa, 1089, &c. —— Old Charter pa, 1 Epiſtle, L. Hillsborough. [3] pa, 161.

Samuel Auſtin,

In Union-Street, two Doors South of the Cornfield,
Advertiſes the Gentlemen of the Town, and others,
That he has for Sale,

A genteel Aſſortment of Mens Top'd GLOVES, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he can venture to recommend to any Gentlemen who will favour him with their Cuſtom.

He has alſo,

A compleat Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, which he will ſell cheap for Cash.

RAPPEE SNUFF.

A ſmall Quantity of Rappee SNUFF,
Much approved of by Connoiſeurs in that Article,
To be Sold remarkably Cheap by

Joſeph Peirce

At his SHOP the North Side of the Town-Houſe,
BOSTON.
Where may be had,

Some Mens & Womens neat FUR'D GLOVES, with all other Kinds of GLOVES and MITTS.——A pretty Aſſortment of HOSIERY, amongſt which are ſome neat PATENT and RIB'D Worſted HOSE.——Beaver Coatings, Kerſeys, SCARLET WHITNEY, Flannels, Lambſkins, SCARLET & other colour'd BROAD CLOTHS, CARPETS and CARPETING, Crapes, Grazets, Poplins, Cambleteens, DENMARK LUSTRES, Ruſſels, Calimancoes, Tammies, Shalloons, FURR and SNAIL TRIMMINGS, figur'd & plain Sattins, MUFFS & TIPPETS, plain and figur'd SILKS, Ribbons, Gold and Silver SPANGLED and BASKET BUTTONS, Pinchbeck and Silver-plated Shoe, Knee & Stock BUCKLES.—Lynn made & Engliſh Shoes and Pumps, Clogs and Goloſhoes, Spices, BLACK HAIR PINS, &c. &c. &c. &c.

FRESH and VERY FINE FLAVOUR'D
Hyſon and Souchong TEA,
BOHEA Ditto.

☞ *One compleat enamel'd China Tea Sett.*

IRISH-LINNENS.

William Scott,

At the Iriſh-Linnen Store in Ann-Street,
Near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON,

Has juſt imported from IRELAND, a large Quantity of 3 4, 7 8th & yard-wide Linnens of all Prices, Diapers, Clouting ditto, Huckaback, Dowlaſs, Table-Cloths, 9 8th wide Sheetings, white Ticking, brown Holland, &c.

At ſaid Store are alſo to be ſold by Wholeſale and Retail (being a freſh Importation) a great Variety of European and India Goods, among which are, Broad-Cloths, Lamſkins, Coatings, Baizes, &c. Silk and Worſted Stuffs, Poplins, Crapes, Denmark Luſtres, Millionets, Dorſetteens, Cambletts, Worſted Damaſks, &c. Sattins, Capuchin Silks all Colours, with Lace and Fur Trimmings, Ducapes, ſtriped and plain Luteſtrings, Engliſh Damaſks, &c.

A large Aſſortment of Ribbons, Gauzes, ſtrip'd and flower'd Jaconet, and 3 wide Book Muſlin of all prices.

Jerſey, Aberdeen knit and Patent ribb'd Mens Worſted Hoſe, ditto plain in all Colours, for Men, Women and Children.

With too great a Multiplicity of Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon to be enumerated in an Adverti ſement. All which will be ſold at the loweſt reduced Prices for Ready Money only.

Excellent Gloucester Cheeſe, French Indigo, Teas, Coffee, Spices, &c. Patent Cakes for making the Liquid ſhining Blacking for Shoes and Leather-Bottom Chairs, &c.

A Number of low pric'd bound Books of Divinity, Bibles, Teſtaments, &c.

Alexander Ralſton & Comp.

Glovers and Breeches Makers,
From North Britain.

Beg Leave to inform the Public, that they make and finiſh in the neateſt Manner at their Shop oppoſite to the Sign of the White Horſe, and next Door to Mr. *John Greenlow's*, towards Liberty Tree, all Kinds of Leather Breeches and Gloves, which they Dye a variety of Colours, and upon Trial will be found much ſuperior to any Colours ever before dyed here.——There is now ready for Sale at ſaid Shop, an Aſſortment of Buck-Skin, Doe-Skin, Mooſe-Skin, Shammy and Ground Leather Breeches, alſo Men's Buck Skin & Shammy Gloves, Mens and Womens black and white Gloves ſuitable for Funerals, Mens and Womens purple, crimſon, garnet, and drab colour'd Gloves; all which will be ſold as low as they can be purchaſed in any Part of Great Britain.

N. B. Thoſe Perſons who pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom may depend upon having their Orders executed with the utmoſt Diſpatch, and proper Allowance made to thoſe who buy by the Quantity; alſo the ſmalleſt Favour gratefully acknowledg'd.

☞ Two Lads are wanted as Apprentices.

To JOHN CHANDLER, Eſq; Clerk of the Proprietors of the Common and Undivided Land in *Royalſton*, in the County of *Worceſter*.

S I R,

We deſire you would warn a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors to be held at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in *Boſton*, on Wedneſday the Thirteenth Day of *January* next, at Five o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to act on the following Articles, viz.

1. To chooſe a Moderator.

2. For the Proprietors to Vote, if they ſee Cauſe, to Grant to the Inhabitants of ſaid Town the Pew Ground in the Meeting-Houſe, as alſo ſuch Sum of Money as they ſhall judge proper, to be laid out in making Roads in ſaid Town, or for the Support of the Goſpel there, on ſuch Conditions as the Proprietors ſhall agree upon.

3. To Vote, if they ſee Cauſe, to ſell all or any Part of the Common and Undivided Land in ſaid Town, and to chooſe a Committee for ſaid Purpoſe, and to give Directions concerning the ſame.

4. To give Directions to their Committee for the Sale of Land relative to their executing a Deed of Two Hundred Acres of the Undivided Land in ſaid Town, part of the ſame formerly laid out to *Benoni Moore* and Company.

5. To receive the Report of the Committee for the Sale of Eight Hundred Acres of the Common and Undivided Land in ſaid Town, & to act thereon as the Proprietors ſhall judge proper.

JOHN ERVING,
Boſton, Nov. 10, 1772. THOMAS HUBBARD,
JOHN HANCOCK.

The Proprietors of *Royalſton* are hereby Warned and Notified to meet at Time and Place, and for the Purpoſes afore-mentioned.

JOHN CHANDLER, Prop. Clerk.
Boſton, 30th *November*, 1772.

William Wingfield

Begs all Perſons indebted to him whoſe Accounts, Notes, &c. have been ſtanding above one Year, to make ſpeedy Payment, or they may depend they will be ſued at *January* Court, without any further Notice. As a great many have been deficient in paying their Accounts & Notes a Number of Years, begs that they won't want to be called on any more.

He has for Sale at his Shop in Union-ſtreet,

A great Variety of Goods, ſuitable for all Seaſons, which he is determined to ſell exceeding low for Caſh only—and all Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Thomas Harling,

From LONDON, now reſiding at MILTON, near Boſton, MILL-WRIGHT,

Propoſes making Preſſes of all kind, and cutting Wood Screws of all Sizes, by an Engine; alſo French Burrs of any Size, and will undertake to fit up the ſame with proper Gear-Work, as alſo moſt Kinds of Mills uſed in Europe, in the compleateſt Manner: And, if required, will take in Payment, Timber, ſeaſoned & fit to uſe, for the above Purpoſes.

All Perſons who favour him with their Cuſtom may depend on being honourably dealt with.

Mrs. Sheafe

Acquaints her Friends and the Public,
That ſhe has to ſell at the Shop the North Corner of Queen-ſtreet, lately improv'd by Mr. *Joſhua Green*,

By Wholeſale and Retail,

Superfine, & common Philadelphia Flour, Raiſins Currants, Almonds, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, ground ditto, Bohea, Souchong & Hyſon Tea, Spices, Race and ground Ginger, Pepper, Allſpice, Caperi, Anchovies, Baſket Salt, Citron, Cayenne Pepper, very fine Muſtard, *ſmall Philadelphia Ruſh Is Kegs*, Split Peaſe, Salt Petre, Tamarinds, Jar Raiſins,

Single, double and treble refined Loaf Sugar, brown Sugar, Sugar Plums, & Almonds, Turkey Figs, Florence Oil, Starch, Green and Hard Soap, Sago, Barley, Oatmeal, Hair Powder, Kippens Snuff, Velvet Corks, 15 & 18 inch TD Pipes, Flax, Indigo, Brimſtone, Allum, Copperas, Red wood, Logwood, alſo an Aſſortment of Glaſs & China Ware, Playing Cards, &c.

The above Articles ſhe will ſell at reaſonable as can be bought in Town, and will eſteem their Cuſtom as a peculiar Kindneſs.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed a Committee by the General Aſſembly of the Colony of *Connecticut* in October laſt, upon the Petition of *Ebenezer Kenney* & *Judſon Burton*, both of *Derby*, in *New-Haven* County, late Merchants in Company, againſt their Creditors, repreſenting their inability to Pay their Debts, & praying to be diſcharged, &c. Hereby give Notice to all the Creditors of the ſaid *Ebenezer Kenney* & *Judſon Burton*, that we ſhall attend ſaid Buſineſs at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Oliver Curtiſs*, of ſaid *Derby*, on the laſt Monday of December, and the firſt & ſecond Monday of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon. Dated at *Derby* this 16th Day of November, A. D. 1772.

Joſeph Hull, jun.
Charles French, } Committee.
John Woorſter,

WOOLEN GOODS.

A great Variety of low-pric'd Woolen GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon, are juſt received from the Manufacturers in ENGLAND, (and are now ready for Sale)

By Frazier & Geyer,

At their Shop and Store the Corner of Wing's-Lane, near the Market; which, with a large Aſſortment of other Articles lately Imported, will be Sold on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

John Dean Whitworth,

Acquaints his Friends and the Publick,
That he has Imported in the laſt Ships from *England*, and now opening, at his Shop formerly improved by Meſſ. *Baker* and *Bridgham*, and nearly oppoſite the Cornfields, in Union-Street, BOSTON,

A Large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he is determined to ſell at as low a Rate as can be bought in *Boſton*, by Wholeſale and Retail for Caſh only.

Blue, green, ſcarlet, crimſon, claret, drab & mix'd color'd ſuperfine, mid ling and low-pric'd broad-Cloths,
Blue, green, grey and mixt colour'd 6-4 Batteens,
Blue and red Duffils,
Blue and red Coatings,
Lambſkins for Surtouts,
Knapt and Bath Beavers,
Red, blue, green and white Drapery Baizes,
Red, blue, green, pink, crimſon and ſcarlet 7-4 Colcheſter Baize,
Blue, green, ſcarlet and crimſon Worſted Plushes,
Stript Duffil Blanketting,
7-4, 8-4 & 10-4 Blankets,
Blue, green & red Half-Thicks,
Drab colour'd Plains,
Drab color'd wal'd Kerſeys,
Stript Linceys,
7-8 and yard wide Flannels,
Beaverſkins, Emboſs'd Serges,
Shalloons of all colours,
Tammies of all colours,
Callimancoes all colours,
Green, crimſon & drab Ruſſells,
Drab, green, garnet and ſtript Cambletteens, Double Cambletts,
Bunlins, Bombines,
Manklinburgs,
Drab, green and crimſon double Worſted Damaſks,
Black, blue & green Everlaſtings,
Black figured Alitto,
Black, green & crim. Drawboys,
Yard wide Poplins,
Yard wide Crapes,
Drab, garnet & crimſon worſted water'd Grograms,
Half yard Muſlinets,
Mens black, grey and marble worſted Hoſe,
Black, grey and white knit ribbed ditto,
Black, green, blue, drab and crimſon Breeches Patterns,
Mens white, black & maſquerade plain & ribbed ſilk Hoſe,
Womens white, blue and drab Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Womens black & drab worſted Gloves and Mitts,
Mens Yarn Gloves and Mitts,
Muffs and Tippets,
Black Persian Sattins,
Black, white & ſky-blue figur'd Sattins, black figur'd Modes,
Black, green, crimſon and drab all-wide India Penkins,
Engliſh & India black Taffaties,
Luteſtrings and ſilk Romals,
Cotton Komal Handkerchiefs,

Callicoes and Patches,
Spitalfield ſilk Handkerchiefs,
Black, green, blue, pink and white narrow Perſians,
White and black Bone Lace,
Snail and Gimp Trimmings,
Scarlet and crimſon Cord,
Plain, 7-8 & yard wide white Muſlin Gauze,
Black and white figured and ſtript ditto,
Catgut, Pariſian,
A large Aſſortment of plain and colored Ribbons,
Womens Engliſh Shoes,
Fannets of all colours,
Qualities of all colours,
Hyland and letter'd Garters,
Stript Tapes,
No. 13, 17, 22 and 27, Holland Tapes,
Diaper and Filleting Tape,
Nonſo-pretties,
3-4, 7-8 & yard wide Silk Lutſtrings of all prices,
Ravens Duck, Oznabrigs,
Lickinburgs, Ruſſel Drabs,
Ruſſia Diapers, Ruſſia Linens,
Cambrick and Lawns,
Sheetings,
Scotch and Britiſh Cloth Handkerchiefs,
Dimities, Fuſtians, Thicks,
Manchester Cotton Velvets,
Cotton Velveretts,
Bedticks, Bed Satins,
Cotton Gawze,
Bengals, Gallcons,
Braid, Cord, Ballendine Lace,
Silks of all colors,
Taſts of all ſorts,
Wax Necklaces,
Silk Knee Garters,
Cotton Stay Lace,
Pins of all Numbers,
Pocket Pins, Peanut Pins,
Colour'd Threads, Scotch ditto,
Ivory and Horn Combs,
Mould and Wire Shirt Buttons,
Mens brown ſtockrims,
Womens brown Stay ditto,
Corves'd & needle-work Buttons,
Death-Head Twiſt ditto,
Large Aſſortment Metal Buttons,
Gold & Silver Thread Buttons,
Beſt Silk & Hair,
Beſt Scarf Twiſt,
Hatband Crape,
Black Tiffany, Crewels,
Worſted for Quilting,
Ink-Powder,
Writing Paper,
Kilmarnock Caps,
Plaiſter &c. &c. &c.

The Subſcribers to Mr. CALCOTT's Candid Diſquiſition on the Principles and Practice of the moſt Antient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Maſons, are hereby Notified, that the Books are now Printed and Bound, and it deſired they would ſend for the ſame to the Publiſher, WILLIAM McALPINE, in Marlborough Street. And as a Number of Subſcribers Names are not inſerted, owing to their not ſending the Subſcription Papers in Season, the Publiſher has printed of a Number ſufficient to ſupply ſuch Perſons.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(Embelliſh'd with a Plate of a young Giant)
And Sold by E. Ruſſell, *in Union Street.*

The Maſſachuſetts CALLENDAR, or Wonderful ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord 1773. Containing beſides the uſual Calculations, an Account of a young Giant—A new Matrimonial Creed—A method to raiſe Wheat—Uſeful Hints to thoſe who would be Rich—Uſeful Receipts—Entertaining Anecdotes—Thoughts on various Subjects—Journal of a Matrimonial Week—Poetry, &c.

By EZRA GLEASON, a Student in Phyſick.

Wanted, a Boy or two, about nine or ten Years old, that have good Voices, to ſing at the Subſcription Concert.——Such will meet with Encouragement, and be taught gratis, by applying to Mr. *Prosper*. *Boſton, Nov.* 30. 1772.